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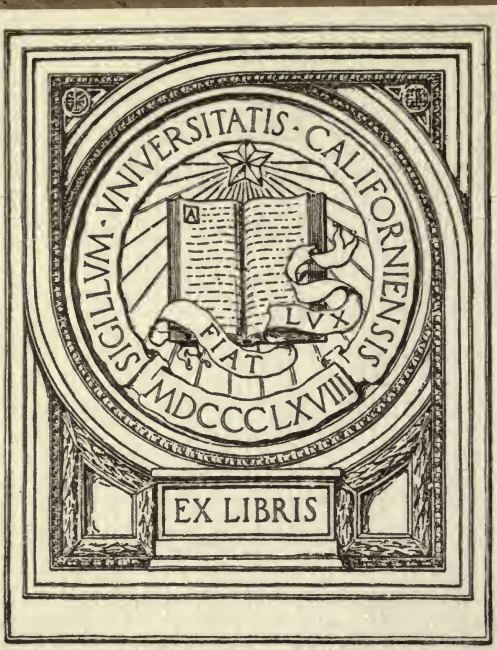

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THE

MEEARS PRIZE ESSAY.

"UTAH: Her Attractions and Resources, as Inviting the Attention of Tourists and Those Seeking Permanent Homes."

PRIZE AWARDED TO

ROBERT W. SLOAN, Esq.,

OF THE SALT LAKE HERALD.

COMPANION ESSAYS

—BY—

COL. O. J. HOLLISTER,

COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE,

—AND—

S. A. KENNER, Esq.,

EDITOR OF THE BEAVER ENTERPRISE.

Published for Gratuitous Distribution by
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1881

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PUBLISHER'S PURPOSE.

For the purpose of calling attention to the many natural advantages of Utah Territory, in connection with the Territorial Fair, Mr. George A. Meears addressed the following to the committee in charge:

SALT LAKE CITY, August 24, 1881.

Board of Directors D. A. & M. Society:

Gentlemen—I offer as a special prize, the sum of $50, to be awarded under the supervision of the appropriate committee at the coming Territorial Fair, for the best essay on "Utah: Her Attractions and Resources, as Inviting the Attention of Tourists and Those Seeking Permanent Homes," said essay not to exceed 5,000 words.

Respectfully,
GEORGE A. MEEARS.

After mature deliberation the Committee on Essay presented the following report:

To the President and Board of Directors of the D. A. & M. Society:

Gentlemen—The committee appointed by your honorable board to award the prize of $50, offered by George A. Meears. Esq., for the best essay on "Utah: Her Attractions and Resources, as inviting the Attention of Tourists and Those Seeking Permanent Homes," respectfully report that they have carefully read the several essays submitted to them, which they have numbered from 1 to 7, and after full consideration of their respective merits, and due deliberation, a majority of said committee award the prize to essay "No. 5," signed with the initials of "W. S."

Your committee are also highly impressed with the excellence of the essays numbered 1 and 3 respectively, and thinking them too good to be lost, respectfully suggest to your board the propriety of having them published in pamphlet form, in conjunction with the prize essay, provided the authors are willing, with a view to having them placed within the reach of those seeking correct information upon the resources and attractions of Utah.

Should your board not be in a position, financially, to incur the expenses of said publication, there is no doubt but the means could easily be raised by subscriptions from leading business men in the community.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH R. WALKER,
WM. JENNINGS,
JOSEPH L. BARFOOT,
WILLIAM BUDGE,
JOAB LAWRENCE,
JOHN T. CAINE, Chairman.

SALT LAKE CITY, November 2, 1881.

A vote of thanks was unanimously tendered to Mr. Meears for the interest he had manifested in the recent Fair, and for the pecuniary encouragement he had extended.

It having been made known to the board that the author of essay No. 5, signed with the initials of W. S., was Mr. R. W. Sloan, of the SALT LAKE HERALD, Mr. Meears' check for the $50 and the prize essay were forwarded to him.

In presenting these essays for the information of the general public, it is unnecessary for me to say that the statements are in every sense reliable. The reputation of the contributors and the endorsement of the distinguished committee are sufficient to warrant an unprejudiced perusal by intelligent readers.

That Utah has been persistently misrepresented by many ignorant and careless writers, we are all well aware; and it is to be regretted that articles similar to those published herewith, do not appear more frequently. The essays are submitted as a fair and reliable exhibit of the material interests of our Territory, which needs only to be known to be appreciated.

I sincerely thank the talented writers for their earnestness and honesty in treating the subject, and I feel confident that the friends of Utah everywhere will cordially recognize the value of these truthful and meritorious essays.

Respectfully,

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, Dec. 1, 1881. GEORGE A. MEEARS.

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THE

MEEARS PRIZE ESSAY.

UTAH:
HER ATTRACTIONS AND RESOURCES

As Inviting the Attention of Tourists and Those Seeking Permanent Homes.

BY ROBERT W. SLOAN.

A broad field is embraced in this subject. Naturally it divides into several themes, each, however, necessary to form a perfect whole These themes are distinct, as each limb is a distinct portion of the body, but as absolutely necessary as each member is to the perfect body.

It is not a question of what Utah has been, but what she is and what she will become; it is not what obstacles have been surmounted, but what the efforts of the future will realize. That which is desired to be made clear is—what inducement does Utah offer to those in search of permanent homes? and what are her attractions for tourists? The former depends on her natural resources, as offering a permanent basis for varied industries; upon her government as insuring the peace and protection of her inhabitants, and upon the consistency of the temperature and elements as recommending her climate for healthfulness and for the uninterrupted prosecution of labor. The latter rests upon natural features; the grandeur of the mountains, the sparkling of the streams, the beauty of the lakes, the cool of the canyons, the phenomena of mineral springs; and upon those attractions which are the result of civilization, as presented in broad streets, fruitful farms, peaceful homes, in lucrative manufactures and mining, in accessibility to different points of interest, in security of person, and in climatic influences.

As a foundation of all industries and arts, agriculture has ever taken and ever will take precedence as an inducement to those in search of permanent homes. Accumulated wealth may secure all that agriculture can produce, even where—owing to unfavorable conditions of the soil—the primal pursuit cannot be followed; but to the laborer, and to those whose hard blows strike from the dry earth and the crude metals the wealth which adds to the riches of ages, that locality can never offer the inducements for permanent homes which are advanced by a region where the earth yields its treasures of golden grain, and those commodities can be secured which have become necessary to life in all civilized nations. Precious metals may abound, as they do in Nevada; but unless agriculture is the primal pursuit, our valleys can never be filled with happy homes; the air of peace and plenty and contentment are not congenial; and do what a community may, build what cities it will, rear what magnificent palaces imagination can devise or wealth allow, its true poverty cannot be concealed. It will prove a constant reminder of impending desolation, causing those splendid edifices to ap-

pear as hollow vanities and serve only to make the contrast between rich cities and barren valleys the more vivid painful and oppressive. Any country which has not an agricultural basis sufficient to sustain its population—should other resources fail, or a basis sufficient to produce the necessaries of life for those engaged in mining and manufacture—can offer no satisfactory inducements to persons in search of permanent homes.

AGRICULTURE.

Up to the advent of railroads Utah, of necessity, depended upon her agricultural resources and a few unimportant manufactures. While minerals were known to exist, the industry of mining—with the exception of coal and iron—was wisely discouraged, and all the energies of the people were directed to the tilling of the soil and the laying of a permanent basis for the growth of such industries as the future might render profitable and the resources of the territory might warrant. When the pioneers located here, the valleys looked so forbidding that many stout hearts sank at the unpromising prospect before them. Indeed, an old mountaineer offered $1,000 for the first ear of corn that could be raised in the valley, so confident was he that the vocation of agriculture would be fruitless in such a region. The soil was barren, but it contained the necessary elements; the climate was favorable: and from that day to the present, now nearly thirty-four years, the productiveness of this once sterile waste has been a marvel to the world, and is an eternal monument to the efficacy of labor directed by intelligence and prosecuted with unyielding perseverance. With each succeeding year the ground becomes more fruitful and were the amount of land now cultivated the utmost that could be used for agriculture it is not improbable that it would prove sufficient to sustain as large a population as Utah will have for many years, even should that population increase at a greater ratio than it has done heretofore. The height of fertility to which the soil can be advanced has never yet been fully tested, and will not be for years, for necessity alone can insure a satisfactory solution of the problem, and the necessity can hardly exist in this generation. Thirty-three years ago the land on which Salt Lake City now stands, and that in its vicinity, was considered barren beyond redemption. Thirty-three years later Mr. S. A. Woolley, on 16 8-10 acres of this same soil, raised an average of 73½ bushels of grain to the acre! He sowed 6⅔ acres with wheat and obtained 426 bushels; 5⅔ acres with barley and realized 517 bushels; 3½ acres with oats and received 310 bushels; making a total of 1,253 bushels, each kind cleanly separated from the other. The average of wheat to the acre is 61 bushels; of oats 88 bushels; all calculated by weight and running from four to eight pounds over upon every bushel. At Mendon, Cache Valley, a gentleman raised, on an average, sixty bushels of grain to the acre, on a large farm. Similar cases might be cited all over the territory. This it must be borne in mind is the product of land still susceptible of much higher cultivation. But all available land in Utah is not yet occupied, and the necessity for better cultivation does not exist. Every year thousands of acres, formerly considered absolutely worthless, are being brought within the range of cultivation by the system of irrigation peculiar to this country. Canals are being constructed in all directions, and waters that have run to waste in the mountain streams and canyon rivers are now carried around the mountain sides and poured upon hitherto barren acres. This is being done on the east and west sides of Salt Lake Valley. By means of canals much of the dry land south of Ogden and below the Weber River will soon be dotted with homes and covered with fields of waving grain. The same is in progress in Cache County, in Box Elder, in Utah, and, in fact, the same in every county of the territory, where there are streams to be utilized. At one time it was thought all the available land had been secured, but as the population increased, necessity pointed out the way by which others could obtain homes; and canals, tapping the mountain streams, began to wind in all directions. Following in their course sprang up green fields, orchards, villages, towns, and

the homes of a contented and prosperous people. It is impossible to foretell when the limit can be reached, in view of the facilities thus offered for the cultivation of new land; but it may safely be predicted that neither this generation nor the next will see the limit of the productiveness of Utah considered in her agricultural capacity. There are places in Utah where nearly all the products of agriculture can be raised of equal quality to any in the United States, and it is the pride of her people and the wonder of all that within so small an area, crops can be raised so prolific in quantity, excellent in quality and great in variety. The range of climate in Utah is favorable to the growth of crops of all kinds, whether incidental to the higher altitudes, to the temperate climate, or to the semi-tropical regions. There are valleys where frosts are almost of nightly occurrence; there are others where for many months they are not felt, and still others where they are rarely, if ever experienced. In southern Utah the climate is congenial to the growth of cotton and oranges and other products of the southern states and California. To the farmer, therefore, few places of the earth, in point of variety of agricultural pursuits, can offer greater inducements for a permanent home than Utah Territory.

HORTICULTURE.

Notwithstanding the comparatively recent settlement of Utah she has made rapid progress in horticulture, and to this is due much of the charm that makes her cities, towns and villages so attractive. The trees nearly covering the cities with their umbrageous foliage and giving relief from the summer sun, present a charm to the tourist and afford a sensation to the laborer, that cannot be measured in terms. This charm is enhanced by the fact that a vast majority of the trees bear delicious fruit, adding not only to the attractiveness of the cities, but to the wealth, comfort and convenience of their inhabitants. One of the most noticeable features in all towns in our territory, and that which probably impresses first and pleases most, is the flower garden and the orchard surrounding every home outside of Salt Lake City and nearly every home within the city. Flowers in endless variety, tastefully arranged, grow in rich profusion, and the effect is heightened by numerous species of flowering and ornamental shrubs Besides adding to the attractiveness of a place they enhance the value of property in a sense more important than one at first thought would imagine. It will, therefore, be seen that in Utah the horticulturlist has excellent opportunities, which will extend with the increase and growth of the territory.

STOCK-RAISING.

Stock raising always has been and will continue to be a profitable pursuit in the territory, certainly as long as the extensive ranges exist and the winter snows furnish water for the mountain grasses. Large as the herds have become, and fast as they increase each year, the range of Utah is not yet exhaustsd. Some of the finest grazing country remains almost untouched. In the matter of stock Utah is rapidly approaching a high standard, and a desire to secure better classes of animals is generally manifested among her farmers and stock raisers. The result is that in a few years there will remain only a well bred class of animals, into which a more perfect strain is constantly being introduced. At present the most prominent breeds of horses are the thoroughbreds, the Hambletonians, the Normans, the Clydesdales and many crosses of these animals. Of all stock in Utah, cattle, perhaps, as a class, are nearer perfect than any other; and there is not a little in which the rains of blood are as pure as can be found anywhere. The prominent strains are Shorthorn, Devon, Jersey and Ayrshire, with many crosses of these and other kinds. The same perfection is being sought in sheep, the representative strains being found in the Cotswold, Merino and improved Kentucky. It cannot be claimed that Utah is the best place in the world for stock raising, but she has many requisites to commend her in this respect.

MINING.

The great Tyndall has said: "In matter I find the promise and po-

tency of the future." In the resources of Utah may be found the "promise and potency" of her future. Though mining has been prosecuted but a few years, marked progress has been made in this important industry. In the location of our minerals nature has been almost as considerate as in making them rich, varied and inexhaustible. Indeed it is not extravagant to assert that there are few places, if any, in the world, where can be found within the same area, so many valuable and useful metals and metalloids, which, from their extent, will foster the growth of large and permanent industries. For many years, outside of agriculture and the existence of superior qualities of coal and granite, no one had the faintest conception of the various and unbounded resources of this most favored region. With the advent of railroads mining was introduced. Men became wealthy, and, as is common in the history of mining sections, many were ruined, and the country was brought into temporary disrepute, not from the absence of mineral resources, but through the practices of unprincipled men. In prospecting for precious metals many other valuable substances were found. The unexpected finding of useful minerals would cause others to recall similar discoveries. Year after year—and so gradually that these discoveries occasioned but little comment—it became known that within the boundaries of Utah could be found in inexhaustible abundance the materials upon which are based a majority of the principal industries of the world. When their extent and variety are fully comprehended it becomes a matter of actual astonishment. The people of Utah themselves, have no conception of the "potency and promise" latent within the depths of the snow-capped mountains which guard their homes, and husbanded in the valleys where they reap the golden harvest. The future of the territory depends upon the awakening of the people to these opportunities. In the few years that have elapsed since the advent of the railroad, Utah has suffered a mining fever and its consequent evils, but her star is again on the ascendent and she now occupies an enviable position among the metal-producing regions of the nation. She can boast the best paying mine in the country—the famous Ontario—which, from an original outlay of less than a quarter of a million has paid over $3,000,000 in dividends and still pays a regular monthly dividend of $75,000, besides carrying an enormous burden of yearly expenses, aggregating fully three-quarters of a million. Its permanence is a demonstrated certainty. It is the best regulated mine in the west, is making the most extensive improvements, has the most superior machinery, and every dollar expended is paid from earnings over and above the sum given in monthly dividends. Men of experience, who are thoroughly competent to pass judgment upon such matters, are of the firm opinion that Utah has many such mines as the Ontario yet undeveloped. No one can see into the earth, but the evidences in favor of the permanence and extent of Utah's mines are so overwhelming as to enforce conviction. At present, mining, outside of coal fields, is almost wholly confined to the taking out of precious metals, and while the product is not as great as it has been yet the profit on what is mined is incomparably greater than was realized when the yearly output was larger. Mining investments are now judicious, formerly they were the reverse. The present product marks the result of a healthy and steady movement, free from excitement, in which every dollar realized marks a gain on the investment.

A healthy influence is at work. The territory is gradually developing more extended mining operations which are destined to be permanent for the reason that every advance is founded on as great a certainty as is consistent with the mining industry. There can be no fatal reaction while the influences now operating continue at work. To the miner no brighter prospect can be offered than in Utah, and to the capitalist in quest of an opportunity for safe investment she stands alone in the legitimate spirit with which her mining business is conducted. The sound and unfailing agricultural basis of the territory makes food cheap and abun-

dant, and for this reason her mines, though they may not be as rich as many others, nevertheless can be worked to equal pecuniary advantage.

MANUFACTURES.

The promise of Utah's greatness is found in the resources within her borders, which will favor the growth of manufacturing industries. These manufacturing industries, which, in a general sense, are to secure for Utah wealth and power, are of a class more or less dependent upon mining. To prove the correctness of this assertion, it is only necessary to point to our iron resources. One may travel the world over in search of iron and he will return to Utah the more firmly convinced that nowhere can this metal be found in more abundance, in greater variety, or of a quality that yields more readily to the touch of the artisan. There is in this small territory enough iron to supply the entire world for centuries. The time must come when this wealth of iron, yet destined to rival the wealth of the Indies, will offer an unfailing opportunity for profitable and extensive investment. This time once arrived, it will not be long before the mining of iron ores equals in proportion the mining for precious metals. In this respect the mining and manufacturing industries are allied. But this is not all. The foundation for extensive industries in other directions is almost as great. The fuel supply is unlimited consisting of coal in many varieties, in oil shales, mineral wax, etc. In the matter of building rocks our supplies are inexhaustible, embracing varieties of granite, white and red sand stone, lime stone, marbles and ornamental stones. Then there are agricultural rocks, useful as fertilizers. These are to be found in such vast quantities as to afford means for fertilizing our agricultural districts for many years to come. There exist, also, chemical rocks from which nearly all the acids can be manufactured. Also galena ores and ochres in every variety from which the finest white lead and paints can be manufactured. We have clays upon which pottery and fire brick industries may be established, and all the elements are to be found for the manufacture of every variety of glass upon a stupendous scale. Besides iron, there are gold, silver, lead, antimony, salt, copper, and other minerals, each of which would justify the establishment of suitable industries. These are some of the elements upon which the future of Utah depends. But our territory is not without her manufactures. She has woolen mills, shoe factories, tanneries, dairies, flour mills and numerous other industries of more or less importance; is making extensive preparations for the manufacture of paper, silk and sugar; and in a short time—the foundation now having been laid—iron will be manufactured on an extensive scale. In these respects Utah is unexcelled in the inducements she offers to those in search of permanent homes.

ATTRACTIONS.

The natural attractions of Utah are numerous. First among them is the Great Salt Lake, the dead sea of America, whose shores are visited yearly by thousands in search of health and pleasure. Being the largest body of water of its kind in the world it constitutes a rare attraction. No tourist can afford, if within a reasonable distance, to forego a journey to its shores and a plunge in its exhilarating waters. The abundance of game and fish in all parts of the territory; the moderate temperature of the climate; the reliability of the elements which make outdoor excursions admissable all through the summer and camping out a luxury not generally permitted; the existence of medicinal springs; the grand old mountains with their canyon streams, all combine to make Utah a very attractive quarter of the globe. Add to these attractions those which are found in the growth of cities and industries; the facilities for traveling, and the many events associated with the history of the people who pioneered the territory, and to whose courageous hearts and untiring efforts is mainly due the present wide spread prosperity and and the promises held out by the future, and it will be difficult to recall a locality where there are attractions, the extent and variety of

which, offer greater inducements to tourists. Person and property are as absolutely safe as anywhere. During the principal portion of the year the climate is delightful, and while it is not as perfect as some, the dry pure air is laden with the germs of no disease. The atmosphere invigorates, brightens and has a salutary effect on numerous ailments common to more thickly populated localities. Our mineral springs, though they do not enjoy famous reputations, are nevertheless as health-giving as those which have attained world-wide celebrity. In some respects the springs of Utah have material advantages over many of great note: while not disagreeable to the taste, and affording relief for many ailments, they also recommend themselves for their refreshing effect upon bathers. All attractions are of easy access, even those hidden in the mountain recesses. An attempt to picture the evanescent beauty of the mountains in autumn, the grandeur of the evening sky with its manifold cloud-towers of gorgeous hues, the effects of light and shade, the reflections of the sinking sun cast from the tinted trees and shrubs on mountain and hill, serve only to show how limited are human powers and how painful is the poverty of language to express that which the eye beholds on all sides, and which displays in marvelous wonder and magnificence the works of the Great Father.

To do justice to so comprehensive a subject as this, and develop all that could be said recommending Utah as a place for permanent homes, would require what might be termed a poetical inventory of the resources of the territory. Such a treatment would transcend the limits of an essay and assume the proportions of a volume, and yet contain nothing superfluous. But from what has already been so briefly and desultorily set forth, some idea of the brilliant outlook for the future may have been obtained. Within the borders of Utah exist in untold abundance resources which invite the foundation of manifold industries, all ensuring wealth to judicious management. Not only do these promise to supply the demands that may be made upon them for centuries by our own inhabitants, but they foreshadow large exportations. We have all that our sister territories have and much that many do not possess, or possess in quantities that will justify extensive utilization. Being centrally located, the day will come when adjoining territories will purchase from us that which they are themselves unable to produce or manufacture. The reliable agricultural basis of the territory ensures cheap food, and consequent reasonable labor; and these, with the fast increasing railroad facilities now extending in all directions, will warrant an encroachment upon the pursuits of those who have hitherto compelled us to pay tribute for labor which could have been performed as well, as readily and at less expense, by ourselves. With every extension and advance of railroad facilities comes a saving to the people, which can be invested in new directions and assist in developing new industries.

As the territory becomes older; as her villages and cities enlarge; as her industries extend, and as her mines develop her attractions will increase. The attractions of nature, so far as we know, have existed forever. But they are enhanced by the advances of civilization, and Utah will always remain a country whose attractions will compel the presence of tourists and those in search of health. While the canyons last, her waters will be cool and refreshing; while the mountains remain, her atmosphere will be pure; life will sparkle in the stream, and health be borne upon the breeze.

Charitable institutions already exist and are increasing, and means for the dissemination of knowledge are ample. Schools are within the reach of all. Institutions of charity and of learning keep pace with the requirements of the people. A spirit of progress is abroad. It has a seat in every mind, a home in every heart.

The idea of home is that of rest. Unless security of person and property exist; unless the peace and quiet of industry prevail, there never can be felt the influence of home. That the people of Utah are industrious none will, none can

deny; and when this is admitted it cannot be gainsaid that they are peaceable, for an industrious people are always peaceful; that they are contented, for a peaceful people are always contented; that they are happy, for a contented people are always happy. If the influence of peace and the love of home exist anywhere, they exist in Utah, and in this sense, at least, no place can outrival Utah in the inducement she offers for those in search of permanent homes.

In the light of all these facts how broad and promising are the prospects for the future! Does it require any unjustifiable stretch of fancy to urge the imagination forward through a portion of the coming years and there behold a territory whose valleys are filled with fields of golden grain? Whose mountain slopes are made green by the encroachments of the husbandman? Whose mines, developed with unerring skill, yield honest returns for honest labor? Whose cities are large and beautiful? The hum of whose extensive, varied and permanent industries may be heard through all the land? Whose people are industrious, prosperous, intelligent and contented? While over all the spirit of love, of kindness and of charity whispers "on earth peace, good will toward men?"

RESOURCES AND ATTRACTIONS OF UTAH,

As Inviting the Attention of Tourists and Those Seeking Permanent Homes.

BY O. J. HOLLISTER.

General View.

Area, Topography.—Utah Territory lies in the latitude of Missouri, about two-thirds of the way from St. Louis to San Francisco. It embraces fifty-four million acres of land. Only that which can be artificially watered is really arable. The Wasatch Mountains intersect it from north to south, dividing it into two substantially equal parts. Of the part lying east of this range and drained by the Green and Colorado rivers and their tributaries little use has yet been made. It is mountainous, its valleys are a mile above tide-water, it has some arable and considerable grazing land, with extensive coal fields lying along the southern slope of the Uintah and the eastern slope of the Wasatch ranges. The settlements are few and small. The Denver & Rio Grande Western is now constructing a railroad through it, joining Colorado and Utah, which will make it accessible and its resources available.

2. *Settlements.*—The settled part lies along the western base of the Wasatch Mountains, between them and Salt Lake and Lake Utah, in Cache, Sanpete and a score of valleys; wherever indeed a stream flashes into the sunshine from the gloom of mountain gorge, is caught and trailed in a thousand rills upon the thirsty land. Salt Lake Basin extends from beyond Nephi to Bear River Gates, two hundred miles. It includes Salt Lake and Utah Lake, has the general altitude of the Alleghany Mountains, and is the paradise of the farmer, the horticulturist, and the fruit-grower. Cache Valley lies to the northeast, Sanpete Valley to the southeast, of Salt Lake Valley. They are noted grain-producing sections, but having colder winters and shorter seasons are not so well adapted to fruit-

growing as Salt Lake Basin. The Sevier River rises in Panguitch Lake, far south, and flows northward, finally breaking out of the mountains and losing itself in the sink of Sevier Lake. Its upper course is settled, wherever tributaries enter from adjoining mountain ranges.

3. *The Desert.*—The western third of Utah is mountain, desert, sink, and lake, with few oases of grazing or of possible arable land. In the northern part of the Territory the Wasatch is high and massive, there is great accumulation of snow in winter, and the streams are correspondingly large and numerous. In the southern part the Range is lower and less in mass, it is warmer and there is little snow, smaller and fewer streams, and more desert in proportion. The isolated ranges in the Great Basin give rise to no streams of importance, and the valleys are largely desert. But all the mountains appear to be full of mineral ores, and there is usually water enough to mine and reduce them.

CLIMATE.

4. *Statistical.*—In the lower valleys the climate is mild and salubrious. The atmosphere is dry, elastic, transparent, and bracing. The temperature compares favorably in respect of equability with that of the country at large, and certainly with that of adjacent Territories. The following table gives the annual and seasonal mean temperature; its maximum, minimum, and range; the annual and seasonal rainfall, percentage of moisture, and number of days on which there is precipitation—all being the mean of the eight years 1873—1880, observations at United States Signal Service Station, Salt Lake City:

Seasons	Temperature.				Precip.		
	Me'n	Max.	Min	R.	Pr Ct	In.	Ds
Winter..	34.3	51.3	8.2	43.1	67.4	4.15	36
Spring ...	48.4	75.8	25 3	50.5	45 4	6 74	38
Summer.	67.4	95.4	48.1	47,3	29.5	2.06	12
Fall.....	51.2	74.4	29.0	45.4	43.2	4.00	18
Annual...	50.3	74.2	27.6	46.6	46.4	16.95	98

Mean of highest thermometer for eighteen years, 97.4°; lowest, 3.8°; extremes 104°,—10°. Average daily variation of temperature, 13°; monthly, 46°; mean temperature of four hottest months at 9 o'clock, p. m., 57°; humidity in summer, 70 per cent. less than saturation; precipitation nearly one-half the average east of the One Hundredth Meridian; mean air pressure at Salt Lake City, 25.63 inches; water boils, 204.3; average velocity of winds, 5½ miles an hour, against eighteen on the ocean.

5. *The Seasons.*—The spring opens in March, the atmosphere becomes clear as a dew drop, deciduous trees burst into leafy bloom, and the green of the valleys pursues the retiring snow-line up the mountain slopes. The summer is pleasant in its onset, accompanied by fragrant airs and full streams. Springs of sweet water, fed largely from the surface, bubble forth everywhere. But as the season advances the heat increases, the winds become laden with dust, the storms are dry, the springs fail or become brackish from concentration of their mineral salts, the streams run low, and vegetation parches unless artifically watered. Still, from the rapid radiation at the earth's surface, the nights are agreeably cool and give strength to meet the heat of the days. In October the air clears up again as in spring, and the landscape softens with the rich colors of the dying vegetation, which reaches up the mountain sides to their summits in places; but on them the gorgeous picture is soon overlaid by the first snows of approaching winter. The fall is delightful and generally lingers nearly to the end of the year.

6. *Sanitary Advantages.*—The dry air and slight rainfall peculiarly adapt Utah to that out-of-door living, tramping, and camping which so quickly renovates a broken-down nerve apparatus, and through that all organic processes. Pure water and wholesome food are abundant in all the valleys. One has a choice of altitude ranging between forty-three hundred and ten thousand feet above the sea, access to mineral springs with remedial qualities for many ills, and in Salt Lake Basin, containing 60 per cent of the population, the ameliorating influences of twenty-five hundred square miles of salt water. Hardly any form of disease originates or proceeds to the chronic stage in the Territory, and upon many who come

here diseased, mere residence has a very beneficial effect.

AGRICULTURAL.

7. *Arable Land.*—Nearly ten million acres of public land have been surveyed in Utah. The area of arable land is governed by the amount of water available for irrigation. Calculating the duty of one cubic foot per second at one hundred acres, the streams will water fifteen hundred thousand acres. The land farmed without irrigation (one third) and what may be watered from springs and wells would swell this to three million acres, of which perhaps one-tenth is under fence.

8. *Irrigation.*—Generally, irrigation cannot be dispensed with. It involves preliminary outlay and the labor of applying the water, but renders the cultivator independent of the weather in seeding and harvesting, and enriches the soil by the deposit of salts and earths from the irrigating waters. Standard crops require but two or three waterings. The smaller streams have been utilized, but their full capacity, developed by good engineering, has not been brought into requisition.

9. *Products, Yield.*—All the crops of the latitude are grown in Utah with success. The following table is from the census returns of 1880 - crop of 1879—which was thirty-five per cent below the average

Grain, bus.	Acres In.	Pr Acre	Total Yield.
Wheat.....	72,954	16	1,167,268
Oats.....	19'439	21⅜	417,938
Barley.....	11,244	19¼	216,535
Corn.....	12,166	13½	164,244
Rye-.....	1,143	8½	9,719
Buckwheat	28	16	448

The snow and rainfall during the twelve months, which made this crop, namely, October, 1878,—September, 1879, was 35.28 per cent. less than the average of the eight years 1873-1880, and the grain crop of that year was proportionately less than the average—precipitation and production are so intimately connected.

Counting one hundred thousand acres in hay, fifteen thousand in miscellaneous crops, ten thousand in fruit, we have two hundred and forty-two thousand acres under cultivation. There are nearly ten thousand farms.

10. *Unoccupied Land.*—Improved land is worth twenty-five dollars to one hundred dollars an acre, according to location. Although one-half of the arable land has been entered, nine-tenths of it is yet unimproved. Its settlement is better undertaken in colonies than individually. Irrigating channels can usually be made with plow and scraper, each land-owner contributing his quota and having perpetual right to his proportional use of water at the additional cost for repairs. Under the desert land law a person is entitled to pre-empt six hundred and forty acres, paying one-fifth down and the rest in three years provided he bring water on the ground.

11. *Fruit.*—The climate and soil of Salt Lake Basin are peculiarly adapted to fruit-growing. The trees are vigorous growers and generous bearers; fruits large, fair, and fine flavored; the crop remarkably sure. The higher valleys, having shorter seasons, are less favorable for fruit-raising. In the south, on the Rio Colorado, grapes do well and wine-making is a growing industry. The climate resembles that of Southern California, where cotton, tobacco, oranges, and semi-tropical products generally, are successfully cultivated. Apple orchards bear one hundred bushels per acre; smaller fruits somewhat more; grapes, five tons.

12. *Timber.*—There is a fair supply of timber for ordinary rough use. The valleys are bare of trees, but the mountains are quite well-wooded. The best trees produce lumber practically although not technically clear. Red pine and black balsam are the most lasting woods. The people cannot acquire title to wooded land, but they use the timber, paying stumpage under certain circumstances. Rough lumber is worth twenty-five dollars per thousand; flooring and finishing lumber is imported and costs forty-five dollars.

13. *Pasture, Stock.*—There is much land on mountain slopes and river terraces which cannot be irrigated and yet is not cut off from water. The native bunch grass is second in quality only to the buffalo and gramma grasses of the Plains.

It grows in the most barren spots, cures standing, retaining its nutrient qualities, and has a pyriform seed, very fattening. In Salt Lake Basin, and southward, stock in general winter without fodder; in the more elevated valleys north they require food and shelter, and the stock-raiser does well who provides these against emergencies anywhere. Ordinarily a five-year-old steer, worth twenty-five dollars, is produced at a cost of five dollars. The yearly drive outward is estimated at forty thousand head, worth six hundred thousand dollars. By cultivating lucerne, practicing ensilage, and pushing things, this out-turn might soon be increased ten-fold The strain of blood in cattle, horses, and sheep has been greatly improved in recent years.

14. *Sheep, Wool.*—There are probably six hundred and seventy-five thousand sheep in Utah, shearing two million seven hundred thousand pounds of wool, part of which ranges with the best California wool; part is inferior. One-fourth of it is manufactured in the Territory. It realizes to the producer about twenty cents. Sheep are worth two-and-a-half dollars, as they run, require no feed or shelter in winter, are not liable to disease, and yield an annual profit of 40 per cent on cost. Many are driven in, and out, yearly.

15. *Conclusion* — Agriculture is in a comparatively primitive state in Utah. Wheat, flour, potatoes, eggs, butter, chickens, seeds, dried fruit, beef and mutton on foot, and wool, are exported, but their value is counterbalanced by nearly ten thousand tons of corn, oats, beans, cheese, hams, bacon, lard, sugar, syrup, currants, raisins, wine, starch, crackers, mustard, tobacco, canned meats, fruits and pickles yearly imported, hardly one of which need be. This indicates the scope Utah farming offers to capital, enterprise, and skill. There is enough water and rich land, the home demand is great and prices stiff enough to make agriculture, instead of mining, the prime industry. It should not need to bring food for man or beast to Utah.

MINING.

16. *Product, Area*—Mining began in Utah in 1870. The out-put has been fifty-six million dollars, lead silver, and gold. The yearly product averages six million dollars. The mining area is co-extensive with the mountains. Mines have been found in every county. There are eighty mining districts, embracing five million acres, Many are now abandoned, but with better, facilities of intercommunication and more experience in reducing ores, they will be revisited and work resumed, not again to cease.

17. *Productive Districts*—These are popularly known as Park City, the Cottonwoods, American Fork, Stockton, Bingham, Tintic, Frisco, and Silver Reef. The great mine at Park City is the Ontario, in quartzite; pay four feet thick by twelve hundred feet long; ore milling one hundred dollars a ton; finely equipped and dead work kept well ahead; product to date, ninety-two hundred thousand dollars; dividends paid, thirty-seven hundred thousand dollars; no signs of exhaustion; lowest (600-foot) level the best. The Marsac Company has mines, a mill and smelter here; the McHenry Company a mine and mill; there is a great mine in Pinyon Hill, and many other prospective mines, eight of which are being opened and employ steam machinery.

18. *The Cottonwoods, Bingham, Sandy, Tintic.*—The mines of the Cottonwoods, of Bingham Canyon and Stockton, all accessible from Salt Lake City by rail and semicircling the city within thirty miles, ship their ores to Sandy and lose their individual out-put in that of the smelters—all but the Stewart, the Jordan, and Stewart No. 2 at Bingham, which have mills and vast bodies of ten-dollar gold quartz. At Sandy and vicinity are the Mingo, Germania, and Hanauer smelters, the Germania refining lead also, whose united monthly product averages about eight hundred tons of base bullion, worth one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. At Tintic, the Mammoth, a vein forty feet thick breaking through the limestone across its bedding and producing one-hundred thousand dollars per annum, is the leading mine. The Tintic Mining & Milling Company is a steady bullion producer. The Eureka Hill

mine ships its ores to Sandy.

19. *Frisco, Silver Reef.*—At Frisco, the Horn silver, after much preparatory work, including erection of steam hoisting works, extension of Utah Central Railway to mine, and building five stacks at Francklyn, near Salt Lake, is ready to begin paying a long series of dividends. The pay chimney is fifty-feet wide by one hundred yards long; the capacity of the mine and furnaces is at least a quarter of a million per month. The Frisco Company has one stack here and the Cave and Carbonate mines. It turns out about twenty-five thousand dollars monthly. At Silver Reef, the Christy, Stormont, Leeds, and Barlee & Walker companies produce together a million in fine-bullion annually. A mill has just started near Ogden, and one is being erected at Marysvale. From the long continued development of certain mines, the building of new mills and reduction works, and the extension of railroads, there is a certainty of a large increase in the mineral out-put of Utah in the near future.

COAL, IRON, OTHER MINERALS.

20. *Coal, Iron.*—The great coal-field of Utah is in the Wasatch Range, and high up on its eastern acclivity. It extends nearly the length of the Territory. There are thousands of square miles—plenty for ages. It is a lignite, like the other Western coals, and like them will no doubt make fair coke. Save-the spathic, all the ores of iron occur in Utah everywhere, the heaviest and richest deposits in Iron County. Hematites and magnetites crop out there in a belt two miles wide and sixteen long in great masses. One called "The Blowout" contains three million tons standing. Professor Newberry, after analyzing, says many of these deposits are first-class Bessemer ores. Water and coal are plenty and convenient, and wood for charcoal. Important iron deposits occur at Tintic, in Cache Valley, about Ogden, and in other localities.

21. *Other Minerals.*—The entire basin of Utah has been a laboratory where the primitive processes of nature were long active. Amongst the results, aside from silver, gold, lead, iron, and coal, are sulphur, gypsum, red and yellow ochres, salt, mineral wax, soluble salts, manganese, antimony, bismuth, copper, zinc, arsenic, cobalt, cinnebar, mica, molybdenum, brick and fire clays, fatty, potter's, and porcelain clays, and firestone. Granites, sandstones, and limestones for building, occur in profusion, and marble in great variety, some kinds taking a high polish. Antelope Island affords fine beds of green and royal purple slate of good quality. Volcanic products, and fossils of all the formations abound.

MANUFACTURES.

22. *Product.*—The manufactures of Utah have grown from $300,000 in value in 1850, to $5,000,000, in 1880. The chief items are flour, rough and finished lumber, leather, boots and shoes, harness and saddlery, woolen fabrics, yarn and hosiery, charcoal, brick, lime, beer. There are a hundred flour mills, more saw mills, twenty tanneries, twenty boot and shoe factories, woolen mills with five thousand spindles, ten furniture factories, two foundries. The manufacture of bullion from ores, employing one hundred and fifty stamps and a score of smelting stacks, doubles the above value, making it ten millions easy.

23. *Opportunities, Iron.*—It is believed that Utah affords unequaled facilities for the manufacture of iron. The materials abound, labor and supplies are cheap, there is an ample market—the entire Pacific Coast—and it is far enough from iron-making Europe and America to preclude their moving their product here and selling it cheaper than it can be produced here. The works should be calculated to reduce the ores and to manufacture all kinds of iron and steel.

24. *Metallurgical Works.*—Probably four-fifths of the ores in the Rocky Mountains are neglected for want of proper metallurgical works in this valley, equal in capacity and appliances to treating them. With an establishment possessing the means and skill to separate all the metals from their gangues, however combined therewith, an incalculable stimulus would be given to mining,

which in turn would deluge the reducing works with various and rich ores. The manufacture of drugs and chemicals, of oils, paints, pig and sheet lead, shot and lead pipe, would naturally grow out of such works.

25. *Other Manufactures.*—Three-fourths of our wool-clip goes East to be manufactured and then returned to us, while the mills work on half-time, because the business lacks capital, classifying or specializing. The best woods for furniture, wagons, and agricultural implements are not native. Nor are the tan barks, but we shall soon tan leather without barks. With cost of moving raw material East and product back as a protection, lead and its products, and all woolen and leathern fabrics needed by Utah, might be profitably made here. The products of our fine clays, marble and slate beds, have the cost of one carriage across the continent as protective tariff. There is one paper mill in operation, there should be ten. Mulberry trees and silkworms do well in Utah, and silk spinning and weaving machinery is being introduced. These and other branches of manufacture offer liberal inducements to the enterprising investor.

RAILROADS AND TRANSPORTATION.

26. *Railroad System.*—Utah has seven hundred and fifty miles of railroad in operation, four hundred and fifty in process of construction, and as much more projected, duplicating the excellent system of Territorial and county roads, three thousand miles in length. Generally speaking, the railroad system consists of a north-and-south trunk line, three main transverse lines, and branches into the mining canyons and coal fields. The Union and Central Pacific roads, meeting at Ogden, giving Utah important advantages from the competition between East and West, stretch across the northern part of the Territory. The Utah & Northern, belonging to the Union Pacific, runs northward from Ogden through Cache Valley, eighty miles in Utah, and into the heart of Montana, intersecting the Northern Pacific *en route.* The Utah Central, controlled by the Union Pacific, runs south from Ogden through Salt Lake City to Milford, two hundred and sixty-five miles, with connecting roads to Bingham, Alta, Pleasant Valley, and a branch to Frisco. The road to Pleasant Valley belongs to the Rio Grande. The Utah & Nevada runs from Salt Lake City westward *via* the Lake shore to Stockton, and belongs to the Union Pacific. A branch from the Union Pacific at Echo runs to Park City. The Utah Eastern parallels the latter from Coalville to Park City.

27. *Roads Building.*—The Denver & Rio Grande Western is extending the Pleasant Valley road *via* Salt Lake City to Ogden, and eastward to Grand River, to meet the Rio Grande building westward. Same company is building from Salt Lake City to Park City to connect with the Utah Eastern. The Sanpete Valley road will soon be completed from Nephi to the Wales coal mines. The Utah Central will be extended to Iron Springs in the near future, connecting there with the California Central, running (when built) direct to San Francisco, and also to the Rio Colorado to meet the Atlantic & Pacific from Albuquerque, and the Texas Pacific from El Paso. The Union Pacific is building the Salt Lake & Western from Lehi southwestward through Tintic, to connect with the California Central on the California State line. Other very important roads in and through Utah have been determined upon by powerful corporations. When they are completed, every part of Utah will be easily accessible, and we shall have choice of competing lines East and West.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

28. *Business Statistics.*—Before the completion of the overland railroad, the imports and exports of Utah did not exceed twelve thousand tons per annum. Since that, they have averaged nearly twelve times as much; two-thirds imports, one-half incidental to mining. The value of the yearly imports and exports is not far from sixteen million dollars. Jobbers and retailers do a yearly business of ten million dollars. Perhaps three and one-half millions are engaged in trade; most of it is done by a few houses. The heaviest is Zion's Co operative Mer-

cantile Institution, of Salt Lake City, which, with its branches at Ogden and Logan, imports one third of all the merchandise used in the Territory. It has eight hundred stockho ders, and a cash capital of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars. There is a co-operative institution in nearly every settlement, buying of the big institution at Salt Lake City, and selling to it the country produce they take in for goods, but they are not branches. They have thousands of stockholders, and most of the people patronize them. Fifty insurance companies carry four hundred thousand dollars insurance on buildings, and perhaps fifteen hundred thousand on merchandise in stock, represen ing, it is estimated, three-fourths of its average value. There are one national and ten private banks, with an aggregate capital of eight hundred thousand dollars; average deposits, two millions; average loans, fifteen hundred thousand, drawing twenty-five millions exchange yearly.

29. *Revenue, Taxes.*—There are no debts on account of railroad construction. The revenue law is liberal. Rates of taxation are three mills for Territorial, and three for school purposes; counties may levy in their discretion not more than six; towns are restricted to five for ordinarv expenses, five for opening, improving, and keeping in repair the streets; while they are all empowered to tax in their discretion to provide water and water works. Real estate is directly taxed upon assessment of value. Mines are exempt, but improvements on mines are not. Personal property, although owned by non-residents, is taxed if within the Territory. From taxable credits, debts are allowed to be deducted. Stocks of incorporations whose property is taxable, are exempt. Taxable property, twenty-five millions. In no other State or Territory are the taxes so moderate.

30. *Advantages.*—The location of Utah must always give it important advantages. It is in the heart of the Rocky Mountains, moderate in altitude, with a fine climate, rich, well-watered valleys, mineral ranges wooded and affording limitless pasturage and water power, sustaining a mixed industry, traversed by the natural routes of trade and travel, rapidly filling with people. As the channels of intercourse between the surrounding young commonwealths necessarily stretch across Utah, the tide of popu'ation and business prosperity, rising in these, must correspondingly rise in our Territory like water seeking its level. Yearly our people more and more engage in mining, smelting, lumbering, stock raising, speculating, whatnot, beyond the Territorial limits. Yearly our trade, drawn by ever-extending railroads, finds new channels, broadening and expanding on every hand the theater of its operations and influence. Commercial pre-eminence among the future great mountain States is easily within the grasp of Utah's business men.

EDUCATIONAL.

31. *School System.*—An annual Territorial tax of three mills is levied for ordinary school purposes, and the school district trustees may levy such a tax, not exceeding thirty mills per annum, as may be thought necessary for school purposes, if approved by two-thirds of the voters of the district at a meeting called for the purpose. There are near three hundred and fifty district schools; nominal value of school property, four hundred thousand dollars; children between six and sixteen, thirty-five thousand; enrollment, sixty-five per cent.; attendance, forty per cent.; two terms of twelve weeks each year, one of them paid for by tuition fees, which average four dollars a term.

32. *Other Schools, Churches.*—These comprise the Deseret University, Brigham Young Academy, about thirty private and forty mission schools, with five thousand enrolled pupils, one hundred thousand dollars' worth of school property, and paying salaries aggregating sixty thousand dollars a year. Tuition in the mission schools is eight dollars a term. They are graded, and really primary schools, although the teachers rank with high-school teachers. The Deseret University, Brigham Young Academy, and about six of the mission schools may be called high schools. Utah affords the ordinary religious and educational facilities of the Territories.

One has choice of Protestant services in the principal towns of northern Utah. The Mormons, who constitute four-fifths of the population, have nearly two hundred buildings for public worship, exclusive of the Great Tabernacle at Salt Lake City, the temple at St. George, and the temples building at Manti, Salt Lake City and Logan. Their ordinary churches are plain, but no expense is spared on the temples.

ATTRACTIONS.

33. *Salt Lake City.*—Of pleasure resorts in Utah Salt Lake City ranks first. Enjoying a delightful climate and good markets, amply laid out, embowered in trees, it is connected by rail with every point of interest in the Territory. There are warm medicinal springs in the suburbs. From Fort Douglas, perched like a white bird on the plateau above, the Jordan Valley, the city, and Salt Lake lie spread out under the eye, a pretty picture. From the city the Wasatch Range presents a mountain view of unsurpassed interest.

34. *Salt Lake.*—The American Dead Sea is reached by rail from the city in forty minutes. Containing some twenty per cent. of solid matter, chiefly salt, with no outlet, studded with mountain islands, destitute of life, having a rise and fall resembling a tide whose period is an unascertained series of years, it is a great novelty. The southern shore affords fine bathing. In July and August it is deliciously warm, its density sustains the swimmer, the exercise, the stimulus of the brine, the freedom from danger, the crowds, all combine to make it exceedingly pleasant and beneficial.

35. *Medicinal Springs, Canyons.*—Utah abounds in mineral springs. The Warm Springs at Salt Lake City, the Red Springs near Ogden, Soda Springs (in Idaho) have been improved, and are frequented by many with great benefit. All the larger streams have their Alpine valleys in the Wasatch and their canyons where they break out. To enjoy these one must have a camp outfit, his own conveyance and time, saddle horses, hunting and fishing tackle, all the paraphernalia of the tourist and sportsman. To such there is small use in pointing out attractive localities, since the Range is full of them. From the lakes of Big Cottonwood short excursions may take in Parley's Park, Park City, Alta, and mountain heights which command magnificent views. The succession of wild gorge and wooded vale make American Fork Canyon exceedingly attractive. Utah County has a fine sheet of sweet water with grassy borders and full of trout. One passes hence up the Sevier to Panguitch Lake, two miles above sea, a noted summer resort. Beyond is the Rio Colorado Plateau burrowed deep by streams from far off mountains, a dreary, ill-looking country but not without grandeur.

36.—*Summing up.*—The physical features of Utah, mountain, desert, and salt sea, are peculiar and of perennial interest. The Territory has the resources of an empire. Its climate is pleasant and healthful. The main routes of inland commerce traverse it. Its valleys are fertile, its mountains full of mineral ores. Its farms and mines are contiguous. Every stream makes a way for a railroad. Labor and food are cheap. No better mines or facilities for working them are known anywhere, no better market for the farmer. There is unlimited water-power, and a fine field for manufacturing. Timber, coal, iron and building stone are plenty. One hundred and fifty thousand hardy and industrious people are on the ground. No State or Territory offers greater inducements to the enterprising capitalist, artisan, laborer or farmer.

RESOURCES AND ATTRACTIONS OF UTAH,

As Inviting the Attention of Tourists and Those Seeking Permanent Homes.

BY S. A. KENNER.

Those commonwealths are most lasting which are built up slowly, steadily, and on a sure foundation. Exotic growths are ever ephemeral and unstable. The history of the world is prolific of instances showing that governments which have risen in a day have fallen in a night, while those whose periods of existence cover a multitude of successive generations, have had small beginnings, difficult progress, and adverse circumstances thronging their career from the sunrise to the noonday of their histories; and when they reached the pinnacle of their power and began the descent of the declivity leading to decay, dissolution did not come at once; but like man, in the fulness of his manhood they proceeded upon the downward road with measured tread and moderate pace by reason of the very strength which brought them to it.

The Territory of Utah has exhibited in all the stages of its existence the elements of an inland empire, whose greatness though constantly expanding, still remained in the future. Its achievements in the direction of insular importance are largely exceeded by its probabilities, and these are dwarfed into insignificance by its possibilities. Its growth so far from depleting its resources or diminishing its strength does but add to its power and its greatness. Originally one of the most uninviting of all the barren spots upon the face of nature, with nothing but the superficial area and the great diversity in the character of its waters to excite even attention; now as fair a vision, as fruitful a field and as busy a common-wealth as any within the confines of our Nation—a land teeming with the wealth of mines and mills, of fields and factories, of gardens and granaries, of industries and enterprises, and still comparatively undeveloped, still containing beneath the surface of its soil, resources which are destined to enrich and happify millions yet unborn.

A perusal of the history and statistics of Utah, is the best basis upon which to erect a conclusion as to what it will be hereafter. Originally, the least attractive of all the commonwealths; with a soil producing nothing that could be reduced to use by those who first settled upon it; with rainfalls so unfrequent that they were not to be considered in connection with means of cultivation; with extremes of temperature; with no foliage save that which appeared here and there in the narrow rock-ribbed gorges of the Wasatch mountains; with fuel at great distances from places where habitation was possible, and a points all but inaccessible; with no nearer supply points than the scattered fragments of civilization on the Pacific coast, and with communication from all sources practically cut off with all these inhospitable and forbidding conditions composing the nucleus of the Utah to-day, who will venture to deny

that within the borders of our Territory exist those elements of power and prosperity which improved make nations grand and nations' offspring great?

Month succeeds month and year follows year, until we find ourselves to-day, thirty-five years after the vanguard of civilization entered the Great Basin, in the enjoyment of all the developments of modern civilization. The magic wand of progress has touched these once barren and desolate fastnesses, and we behold in lieu of the dreary and monotonous wastes, fruitful fields, smiling gardens, and happy homes. All of the country that meets our view wherever we turn our eyes has been metamorphosed as with the magic wand of the enchanter. We no longer see arid and unproductive stretches of land vast in extent, domiciles incapable of excluding the elements, or people habited in the rude garb enforced upon them by exclusion from society; we see instead fruitful farms teeming with the products which at once give life to man and to commerce; as comfortable, commodious and happy homes as can be found in any part of the globe, and a people inhaling with every breath that pure air of freedom and independence that grows and flourishes in the mountain tops, within whose changeless presence we may behold the nucleus of nations yet to come, of permanence and strength to our own, the greatest and grandest of them all.

Progress has waved its magic sceptre over the Territory of Utah and we no longer behold the rude huts of the savages, the monotonous array of barren vegetation or arid stretches of soil unfurrowed by the handiwork of the husbandman; we see in their stead the all-powerful sway of the genius of civilization. We turn to the east, the west, the north or the south, and as faras the eye can reach it rests upon scenes of domestic tranquility firmly planted upon the soil which then knew no restraint and no cultivation. We see a hundred happy and prosperous communities, some of them amounting to the dignity of cities, where the arts, the sciences and the industries flourish; the sound of the church-going bell has supplanted the blood-curdling war-whoop of the savage; the bison and the wolf have given way to the horse and the ox; the lightning wires penetrating to every nook and corner of the Territory have surperseded the signal fires of the aborigines; and the iron bands linking point to point, stretch out in all directions and unite us in bonds as strong as the metal of which they are composed with every part of the continent.

This is the Utah of to-day, carved out of material than which none were ever more rebellious or unyielding. The brunt of the conflict has been borne, the struggle with unwilling elements is mainly in the past, and with the present so productive and the future so promising, we contemplate the Utah of the future with confidence and pride.

History is barren of incidents in which greater strides have been made by the same number of people within a corresponding time and with as stubborn conditions to contend with. Once we were supposed to be destitute of geological resources; now we occupy a front rank among the wealth producing mineral regions. The mines of Utah are now so extensive as to defy enumeration in as brief an essay as this, and their wealth is no longer a tale to captivate the ear of the drifting adventurer or the grasping speculator, but a solid tangible reality, and the best is not yet. Within the gorges and crevices of the everlasting hills in whose shadows we live are perhaps greater and more numerous abodes of wealth than have ever yet disgorged their treasures unto the gaze of man, awaiting the incursive pick of the miner backed by the substantial aid of the capitalist, they repose within the bosom of the earth, each succeeding day drawing us nearer and nearer to the time when they will emerge into the sunlight and add to the substantial wealth of our Territory. The output of bullion, as shown by actual statistics, increases continually; new discoveries are a daily occurence; and the more the caverns of the earth are drawn upon for their stores of mineral wealth, the more productive and prolific they seem to be. From a section holding no place whatever among the auriferous and argentiferous

portions of the country, we have stepped into the front rank, and our march is still onward.

It was originally thought that the soil of Utah was incapable of producing either cereals or fruits in such quantity and of such quality as would afford support even to the pioneers; but how far this idea fell short of the actual situation, the state of affairs the first and every year after that time bears unimpeachable witness to. From plains supposed to be barren, bounteous harvests are reaped at each recurring season, and the greater the yield the more promising the source whence it comes. In a word, we have sprung from the lowest depths of barrenness to the topmost height of fruitfulness almost at a bound; and the prospect once entertained only as a vague and misty dream, that our population might one day be bountifully supplied without recourse to our neighbors on the east or west, has not only been realized but surpassed; we have not only an abundance of our own but some to spare every season, and the rate of increase of sustenance exceeds that of population, showing that instead of agriculture being a mere hope for subsistence, it has become a feature in our political economy second to none. It forms one of our principal sources of traffic, the importance of which can no more be measured than a few years ago it could certainly be predicted. It has not dawned upon us all at once, as did the mining resources of our Territory, but has grown with a steady stalwart growth exceeding the demands of the times, and laying the foundation of a substantiel prosperity whose vastness we can never over-estimate. In fact, to build up real and lasting prosperity in a community, the mineral and agricultural resources and developments must go hand in hand; one should not be so extensive as to cause the people to lose sight of the other; for while agriculture supplies the miner with such necessaries as are indispensable to the well-being of the man and the successful prosecution of his work, we find by the law of reciprocity, that the miner furnishes the agriculturist with the means of facilitating business and procuring other necessaries and comforts in the shape of coin of the realm. We thus find these great branches of human industry, each dependant on the other for actual prosperity, coequal in existing importance and promise for future results within the valleys and gorges of our Territory, and the grand results to which unitedly, they may yet lead us, is a matter of conjecture; judging by experience however, we may safely conclude that the mystic future as it unfolds itself year by year will disclose unto us still greater and grander benefits, bounties and blessings than ever the history of the past warrants us in looking forward to.

Bancroft Library

Utah is the Nation's child of destiny. Coming into the brotherhood an alien, with many things against it and but little in its favor, it has grown step by step, into popular recognition, and is now in most material respects, the favored child, Its once forbidding features have been subdued, its innate good qualities cultivated and all its natural points trained in the direction of useful and honorable membership in the galaxy of commonwealths which compose the Republic of the United States.

To the man in search of a home beyond the crowded cities and communities of the east, Utah offers advantages and facilities equaled by few and excelled by none. Here is ample scope for the exercise of any and all the inclinations and gifts common to mankind. Agriculture, "the most useful, honorable and healthful" of all the occupations, is nowhere more profitably or successfully conducted; mining, a legitimate and wealth-producing industry, finds in Utah an inexhaustible field, one in which more and greater wealth has been obtained for the number of men actually engaged in it, the amount of time occupied in developments, the capital invested and the extent of work performed, than perhaps in any other part of the world in any age; mercantile pursuits flourish even in our smallest villages, the proportion of traffic to population being fully equal to that of any other part of the Union; mechanism finds its patrons at profitable rates on every hand; while the arts, the sciences and the profesions have their earnest and able votaries

whose labors receive a full meed of appreciation at every point within our boundaries. Wherever we may look, be it to the east, the west, the north or the south, civilization aided by the substantial productions of mankind and strengthened by the fostering hand of the genius of progress "soars phoenix-like to Jove." The press, the telegraph, the railroad—the grandest achievements of modern science, and the ones comparatively unknown to many of the settlers—where, within the brief period of a generation, have they obtained a firmer or more extensive footing than in our own Territory?

At an average altitude of 5,000 feet above the sea level; with breezes impregnated with the life-giving emanations from our own inland ocean; with all the severe experiences of frontier life overcome and dwelling only in the past; with every device of modern civilization, looking to the well-being of man in our midst, with occupation suited to the tastes and experiences of all; with all the garnered treasures of nature awaiting development at the hand of the toiler; with a cosmopolitan population of 150,000 souls, ready and willing to receive among its numbers the upright and industrious representatives of whatever tongue or clime; with law and letters swaying and protecting the multitude—who would venture to say that Utah is not the ideal place wherein mankind may find a home no less inviting than secure? There is ample room for at least ten times our present numbers, with resources sufficient to secure wealth to some and prosperity to all. So here in the Great Basin, sheltered and shadowed by the serrated, rock-ribbed peaks which emerged from the earth's interior before the time of our common parent, we stand a community of witnesses to the truth of the assertion that industry guided by intelligence and strengthened by faith will convert the most hopeless wastes into the most fruitful fields, the most stubborn conditions into those the most yielding, and make of the forbidding paths of life avenues delightful and inviting. We move along grandly in the noble march of human progress, our sweep of prosperity unmeasured save by the strength and willingness of our hands; with honorable competancy in possession and boundless wealth in prospective we await the hour when Utah, with the bright star of sovereignty gleaming upon her breast, will take her place among the independent States of the American Union.

"The eastern nations sink, their glory ends;
An empire rises where the sun descends."

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ANOTHER ESSAY ON UTAH.

UTAH is in America. This seems not to be generally understood. Some Mormons seem not to understand this; so do some Gentiles.

The chief products of Utah are babies, religious differences and big mines. The country is full of people who want all the rights that the law allows them, and in addition, all those of their neighbors. This state of affairs, of course, never fails to produce harmony; but more money would be made if it were otherwise. Politicians and wild-cat speculators are particularly anxious about the morals of Utah. Some are so zealous in their desire to suppress the peculiar institution that they assert their willingness to take a dozen wives each, rather than to allow the Mormons to further demoralize themselves. There are a large number of people who seem determined to increase the commercial importance of the Territory. So earnest are they that they buy goods and never even think of payment. Utah is headquarters for "cranks." The soil and climate seem to be especially adapted to the development of the crop Some years since little attention was paid to other than one of the leading varieties. Latterly, as the result of importation, we can show a full line and an elegant assortment. We have the "crank religious," the "crank official," the "crank moral," the "crank regenerator," the "crank expert" and the "crank personal." The "crank personal" is his own worst enemy; the "crank expert" is chiefly used for befuddling jurors, and he sometimes causes us to doubt the wisdom of Providence, as we are forced occasionally to doubt it or him; the "crank regenerator" is very unpopular at present; the "crank official" is too numerous; the "crank moral" is a hybrid—offspring of the cranks "personal," "regenerator" and "religious;" the "crank religious" is, perhaps, the most amusing of all. His first primer lesson was in relation to turning the other cheek, but he seems to have remembered nothing but the last word of the lesson, and developed into its personification. This class of crank presents "cheek" whichever way he turns; and if we did not absolutely know that he was a follower, indeed, a duplicate, of the "meek and lowly one," we should never suspect it. One of these latter has consecrated himself, conditionally, to the task of closing up all liquor establishments inside of thirty days.

THEREFORE, George A. Meears, 11, 13, 15 Second South Street, opposite the postoffice, will sell Cigars, Liquors, Ales, Wines, etc., both Wholesale and Retail, at unusually low rates, for the next thirty days—never mind the date. The Business Sample Room, in connection, will be run at high pressure for the same length of time. The South Pole Saloon and Rifle Gallery, 135 Main Street, and the Creedmoor Rifle Gallery, 25 Second South Street, (side-shows of the above concern), will also respond to the central impulse. Go and see how they work. Selah!

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